PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONFERRING ABOUT SAMOA

THE GERMAN EMPEROR CALLS ON THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

testructions Sent to the British Consul at Ania After Consultations in London-No. Omeial News Received Yet in Germany from Samon-Bellef That a New Treaty for Governing the Islands Must Be Made-Another British Cruiser Ordered to Apla.

Special Cable Despatches to THE BOX. Brettis, Jan. 20.-The Emperor paid a visit to

Sir Frank Lascelles, British Ambassador, at to-day and remained an hour. It is reported that the Kaiser and the Ambassador sed the Samoan situation and the relations between Great Britain and France.

so far as can be ascertained the Foreign formation from Samoa. Such unofficial news as has reached commercial firms in Hamburg and the newspapers is virtually identical with that received in London from Auckland and New York. Pending the receipt of more exact dethis pobody in an official position is willing to express a definite opinion, though the officials profess not to regard the situation as in any way alarming or likely to involve Germany in mplications with the United States and Great Britain.

The authorities declare that they are unable to understand why Chief Justice Chambers annulled the election of Matania or under what clause of the treaty he disqualified him. They also fail to understand why Chief Justice chambers took refuge on the British warship Porpoise, under what circumstances Dr. Raffel, the German President of the Municipal Council closed the Supreme Court, or what necessity there was for landing British marines. All these points need clearing before the posion can be adequately gauged. Meanwhile the British reports of disturbances are deared to be incorrect in asserting that Mataafa's men looted the property of whites

it is recognized that the present system of control in the islands is impracticable, and it is aken for granted that diplomatic negotiations will inevitably reopen the whole question. The belief is expressed that such negotiations will result in an amicable solution and the establishment of permanent order. It is too early to predict the line that Germany will take, but it is generally assumed that she will new the suggestions that she be allowed to have full control, which have already been rejected by the other powers. It is also thought that the attitude of Grent Britain is likely to be as far as possible one of strictest reserve, so as to avoid being compelled to choose between supporting Germany or the United States.

The newspapers continue to be more or less apathetic on the subject, and they urge the public to accept Samoan news with caution The National Zeitung says that the untenable character of the existing conditions in Samoa has been demonstrated once more. It adds that further information must be awaited concerning the latest conflicts between the German, British and American officials, but it is so far clear that in consequence of the joint dominion of the three powers there is ever present the seed of conflict, to the dangerous nature of which the limited extent of American and British interests is in startling dispro-

The National Zeitung further says that the Samoans were easy to manage twenty years ago, but that the intrigues of English and American adventurers against those German interests which predominate in the islands have created permanent anarchy among the natives and caused them to adopt a refractory attitude toward the civilized powers.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The German Government will act correctly and in accordance with its treaty obligations. It will examine the measures taken by its representatives and act accordingly; of course, with due appreciation of German interests, which cannot be surrendered,"

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on reports that have been received Washington, complains of the attitude of the American Government. the verdict passed by England and the United States upon the bebaylor of the German officials in Samoa with cut adequate knowledge of the facts.

The Post says: "Germany will assuredly observe as correct a line of conduct as she has hitherto followed. When an insight is oblamed into the actual state of affairs a devision will be taken which will injure no exist-

LONDON, Jan. 20,-The Cabinet discussed the Samoan question at its meeting this afterno Subsequently, the Foreign Office forwarded a despatch to Mr. Maxse, British Consul at Apla Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassacalled at the Foreign Office to-day while the Cabinet was sitting, a most unusual proceeding. His visit is ascribed to the Samoan embroglio

Government officials refuse to give any information as to what negotiations are in progress regarding Samoa. Important communications are passing between Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, and Sir Frank Lascelles. British Ambassador at Berlin. Nothing is oming from Washington to the American Em bassy. Mr. Henry White, the American Charge d Affaries, has not visited the Foreign Office. The silence in official circles nere in regard the situation in Samoa is due to the belief

that Germany will disavow the conduct of her representatives at Apia. The only British war vessel in Samoan waters

is the third-class eruiser Porpoise.

The Pall Mall Gazette in d scussing the matter expresses the opinion that a conference is required rather than the despatching of warships to Samoan waters. The Berlin convention of 1880 declaring the Samoan isles to be independent neutral territory in which Germany. England and America shall have equal rights has been broken down, the Gazette says, and it will require prompt and firm diplomacy to get t into working order again. A German official has been blamable throughout for the troubles a Samoa, but the paper predicts his acts will e disavowed.

The St. James's Gazette says that the Govunment at Berlin may be trusted to direct affairs in a more sensible manner than to allow

he empire to become entangled in a squabble LONDON, Jan. 21.-The Morning Post, in discussing a new arrangement in regard to Samoa, which it regards as imperative, says:

Great Britain and the United States may frankly welcome the opportunity of giving practical effect to the expressions of good will they have lately exchanged. They trusted to respect one another's rights and interests, and we would gladly take a similarly confident view in the ase of the third partner in the contract. The growth of ill feeling between America and Germany is a force which will have to be taken into erious account if an effort is not made on both sides to remove it as instances occur. resent occasion is admirably adapted for the

beginning of the experiment." WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 20.-The limitish third-class cruiser Tauranga, eight guns, which was built for service in Australasian waters, has been ordered to proceed to

Hamst so, Jan. 20. Samoan advices received hare are of a character to justify the conduct of These advices contain the statement that the furnitions of municipal government are the functions of municipal government are endeavoring to secure culy the services of natives whose capacity for the performance of such duties is recognized by their fellow citizens." he German officials in the present trouble.

Tanus, who was declared King by the decision of Chief Justice Chambers, and is a son of Malietoa Laupepa, is still a minor.

P. S. Changer Trage 11

The advices further say that Malieton Tanus, Tamasese and Chief Justice Chambers boarded British war vessel, whereupon the provisional Government closed the Supreme Court. A detachment of bluejackets from the British warship landed on Jan. 7 and reopened the court, despite the protest of the provisional Government.

THIS GOVERNMENT AWAITS NEWS.

The United States and Great Britain in Thorough Accord, and May Ask Ger many to Disavow the Acts of Her Consul-WASHINGTON, Jan. 20,-There have been no new developments to-day in regard to the Sa-

moan situation, except the agreement of the President and the Cabinet, at their regular meeting, that no serious trouble was likely to result and that Germany would repudiate the alleged illegal acts of Rose, the German Consul at Ania. The knowledge of this Government concerning the recent exciting events in Samoa was described by a Cabinet officer as being exceedingly "misty," and the Cabinet joined the President in the opinion that no representations could be made to Germany until fuller details had been received. A confirmation of the information contained in press despatches is anticipated by the Government and in that event a request to Germany to remove Rose may be expected from the United States and Great Britain, who are acting in thorough accord in everything regarding Samean affairs.

That an attempt to modify the Berlin treaty of 1880 will result from the critical conditions prevailing in the islands, through the uprising of Mataafa's followers and the effort to dispossess Chief Justice Chambers of the authority conferred on him by the signatory powers, is freely admitted in official circles, but there is not such a clear idea as to what modifications will meet with the approval of the three nations concerned. The suggestion has been made that the signatory powers may agree on a geographical division of the protectorate. giving to each nation a certain area of the isl ands over which it shall exercise the authority now shared by the three parties to the Berlin

It was admitted by a high official to-day, in response to a suggestion, that such a division would probably be proposed, but he did not express an opinion as to whether or not such a solution was likely to meet with the sanction of the United States. One thing was emphatically stated, and that was that the United States would not withdraw from its guaranteed rights in Samoa. The President and the Cabinet have evidently determined to retain all the interest in the protectorate possessed by the Government, and will not consent to any modification of the general act that will deprive this country of any of the authority given by that act.

No special instructions have been sent to Rear Admiral Kautz, who will proceed to Apia in the Philadelphia. The usual directions to commanding officers of naval vessels or squadrons ordered to proceed to a place where American interests are in jeopardy were telegraphed to the Admiral at San Diego to-day. He will act in accord with the American Consul, protect the lives and property of American citizens, and assist the Consul in maintaining the rights guaranteed to the United States in the Berlin act. The Navy Department has no present intention of sending the Oregon to Samon, and it was said at the department today that the prospect of a peaceable solution of the present difficulty made it practically certain that the big battleship would not go at all.

The advices received at the State Department

The advices received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Apia, while not as full of details of the happenings in and around Apia last month as the press despatches, contain much information that the press despatches, contain much information that the trees despatches do not cover. According to these official advices the unrising of Mataafa's adherents was caused by the decision of Chief Justice, Chambers in favor of the claims of Malletoa is a very young man and Mataafa's followers insisted that the younger man was not canable, on account of his years, to exercise the functions of government. About fifty friends of the Chief Justice surrounded his house at night, in the belief that an attempt on his life would be made by Mataafa's people. The Chief Justice, realizing the perilous position in which he was placed, appealed to the Consul's of the signatory nowers for protection and they agreed to raise the flags of their respective nations over the residence of Judge Chambers. Subsequently, however, after the United States and British Consuls had personally carried out their part of the agreement. Rose, the German Consul, sent word to Judge Chambers that he believed that the house of the Chief Justice was too remote from the beach to insure the protection which the German Consul had guaratteed.

Rose suggested, therefore, that the Chief Justice take up his residence in the German Consulate, from which the Consul expressed a willingness to move to accommodate Judge Chambers. The Chief Justice declined to leave his own house or to raise over it the German Gonsulate, from which the Consul expressed a willingness to move to accommodate Judge Chambers. The Chief Justice declined to leave his own house or to raise over it the German Gonsulate, from which the Consul say research a willingness to move to accommodate Judge Chambers. The Chief Justice declined to leave his own house or to raise over it the German Gonsulate, from which the Consul say research a willingness to move to accommodate Judge of The advices received at the State Depart-

Chambers. The Chief Justice declined to leave his own house or to raise over it the German flag which liose had sent him. He asked Rose to raise the flag personally, as the two other Consuls had done. This request was not compiled with and the Chief Justice took refuge on the British gunboat at Apla.

This is only one of the questionable acts of the German Consul of which this Government has been informed, but not enough official information about his attitude has been received, it is said, to justify representatious to Germany looking to his removal. The Government officials say, however, that the trouble was saused principally by the conduct of the President of the Municipal Council, whose removal is predicted.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

With Few Exceptions Only Natives of the Islands Are to Be Appointed to Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, when asked to-day if it was his unalterable policy to appoint none but natives of the islands now in possession of the military forces of the United States in the customs and other civil offices of the islands, said : "I am glad you have raised the question. With the exceptions to be hereafter inamed it is. This Government is engaged at present in the responsible task of preparing a people just out of bondage for self-government. In no other way can this important object be speedily and surely attained except by placing in the several civil positions in the islands such natives as by education and character are fitted

to fill positions of trust. "In order that the lessons in self-government may be well taught and properly learned we have selected for the heads of bureaus.

ment may be well taught and properly learned we have selected for the heads of bureaus, from the vast amount of talent in the army, men fitted to assume the responsible task of teachers. We cannot expect to educate in a day, nor, perhaps, in a few months, a people downtrodden and oppressed for centuries, as have been the people of these islands, up to the high ideals which we as a free people have prescribed for ourselves. But we can plant the seed, we can give it proper culture, we can point the way, and we can support which they deserve at the outset of their career.

"This, I take it, is our mission among the people of the islands. The task and responsibility are great. But it is our solemn duty to assume it. Not with faint hearts, but fully conscious of our power to lead these people from darkness into light, and to solve all problems that relate to their individual welfare.

"Were we to turn over the several civil positions in the islands to Americans, what a spectacle would this people present to modern civilization! What defence could we present for our action? No, selfish agarandizement is not the polley of the Administration nor the policy of the Secretary of Mar. What President McKinley intends to do, and the policy the War Department Intends to follow is to treat the people of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Phillippines frankly, furify, and honestly. They shall have every chance to prove the mar before the department of curried, the find were the department of curried, the curried of the secretary of the policy of the department of curried, the find were the department of curried, the find were the department of curried and the curried of the secretary of the provention of the policy of the policy of the secretary of the pr

by law
"In view of the policy herein outlined, the
inability of the department to furnish employment for Americans in the islands is obvious. The military authorities charged with

atonal Government and also say that Malieton NO 16 TO 1 FOR CROKER.

TO REFIVE THAT CRY WOULD BRING HARD TIMES AGAIN.

Free Silver Merely a Local Issue, and It Won't Do for New York, for Which State Only He Speaks-New Issues Have Arisen -The Platform of 1900 Not Yet Written.

Richard Croker, commenting on newspaper riticism of his published statement that freeliver coinage at 16 to 1 is a dead issue, says n the Tummany Times:

"According to their point of view, these rentlemen of the press are quite right in sayng that I do not represent the Democracy of this country. If they had only been thoughtful enough to read the article in question a little more carefully, they would have seen that I gave my views simply as a citizen of New York. I trust that they will concede that I am entitled to the right of free speech as well as they are.

"I reiterate that the 16 to 1 question is a dead issue. This was proved conclusively by the expression of the will of the people in 1888, when they elected Mr. McKinley President of the United States. Now, the Demorats of the West and other sections of the country are trying to foist this dead issue pon the Democratic party and to make the old, dead cry of '16 to 1' the Democratic slo-gan in 1990. Why should we carry a dead weight in that campaign? There is no earthly reason for it. The times of four years ago are past. To-day the times are different, and he issues are not the same.

"Speaking for this section of the country, I say that if the 16 to 1 question is again brought before the people there will be felt again throughout the nation the same idistrust that prevailed in 1800. During the fall of that year, while the campaign was in progress, every man with a dollar of surplus. whether he was millionaire or workingman, hoarded his savings; in fact, locked them up so securely that there was actually no money in circulation. As a natural consequence the imes then became well-nigh desperate. Look back at the winter of 1806, and see what the mere rumor of silver coinage at the ratio of 16.to 1 did to this country. You could not get money in the banks, you could not raise

mere rumor of silver coinage at the ratio of 16:to 1 did to this country. You could not get money in the banks, you could not raise money on any kind of security, and the result was the very hardest kind of hard times.

"From the South and West there always comes the hue and cry against New York, because it is the money centre of the United States. But whenever there is any great public improvement to be made in any section of this country the first look for help is toward abused New York. They rush to our great city to raise the money. They come here for the means to build their railroads, to construct their water works, to erect the plants for gas services and bond their cities for any kind of improvement. Then, no matter how much benefit is derived from this section of the country, there is always the same how against the great city, because it is the money centre—that very centre without which public improvement would be an impossibility.

"It this silver question comes again before the people and is made a factor in the national platform, the moneyed men of the East will look for investment outside of this country, and the banks in other States in the Union will be unable to borrow money in the East. The result will be that the poor will be the greatest sufferers.

"The present winter of 1838-99 has been

able to borrow money in the East. The result will be that the poor will be the greatest sufferers.

"The present winter of 1838-99 has been free from the scenes of starvation and suffering that were so painfully characteristic of the time when the financial strength of the country was threatened. Everybody scems to be making a living and to be contented. The reason for this is easily found. The men with money have loosened their purse strings and money is being plentifully spent for public improvements. Labor is not idle and money is neigrulation, because there is a feeling of financial security.

"Now, I am talking, of course, from the standpoint of a New Yorker, as I find almost a unanimous sentiment against the free coinage of sliver. Why should the New Yorker advocate sliver? The free sliver issue is, after all, merely a local issue. In the sections where free sliver will benefit the residents it is but natural for them to declare for 18 to 1. However, in my opinion the money question should be settled in Congress. But, here in New York, we must see to it that the position of our party on the money question must meet the requirements, not of any one section, but of every section of the United States.

"When, in convention assembled, the majority of the delegates demand a certain standard or a certain reform, New York will, as it ever has, fall faithfully in line, without a mo-

and or a certain reform. New York will, as it ever has, fall faithfully in line, without a mo-ment of opposition or a nurmur of protest. "But the Democratic platform of 1999 has not yet been written."

TWO DOGS ON THE DERELICT.

Very Glad to See Men Again When the Distress Signal Brought a Boat.

The German steamship Aragonia, under charter to the Red Star line, arrived yesterday from Antwerp with two dereliet barks, which she picked up on Jan. 8, about 700 miles off the Irish coast. The barks belong to two dogs. each with a strong strain of fox terrier, that were abandoned in a hurry by the Captain and crew of the British tramp steamship Gallina on Simultaneously, the Gallina was abandoned.

Chief Officer Max Kayser of the Aragonia says that the officers and men of the ship have named both dogs "Jack," that being the name

named both dogs sacs, that tening the name of most British dogs they have seen. Jenny would have been better.

The Aragonia sighted the Gallina in a placid sea, almost on her beam ends, in the early afternoon of Jan. 8. Chief Officer Kayser and sea, almost on her beam ends, in the early afternoon of Jan. 8. Chief Officer Kayser and a boat's crew of six men were sent over to the steamship, which had signals hoistedsaying in effect: "I want to leave the vessel, but have no means." The men of the Aragonia, as they drew near the keeling tramp, observed signsof life on the upper deck. Presently they saw the two dogs prancing like wild creatures, and later they heard delighted barks. The dogs hadn't set the signals, but the language of the bunting evidently expressed their sentiments. Chief Officer Kayser and his men got aboard, and the dogs leaped on them, and fawned and barked and romped around them during the two hours they were stripping the ship of everything valuable. In the engine room the men found a dead cat and dog with pistol shots through their heads. They had apparently been killed by the engineer, a man of feeling, just before he left the engine room. Chief Officer Kayser secured the derelict's library and many photographs of the ship's officers and their wives, children, and sweethearts; also two damaged bleycles.

All hands on the Gallina, which was bound from Philadelphia for Christiansand, were rescued on Jan, 5 by the steamships Kanawha and Charing Cross and landed in Eurspe.

The two dogs will be sent to-day to the Society for the Prevention of Crusity to Animals.

CITY IN SYNDICATE BUILDING.

Hires \$77,000 Worth of Offices There Mayor

The Sinking Fund Commission decided yesterday to lease for five years offices on sever floors of the new Syndicate building on Park row for the use of the Departments of Highways, Sewers, Bridges. Water Supply, Street Cleaning, and Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, the Board of Public Improvements and the Bureau of Street Openings. The total amount of floor space leased is nearly 48,000 square feet, and the rent will amount to \$77,000 a year. The new offices will be ready for occupancy on May 1. The departments

for occupancy on May 1. The departments which will move in are now housed in the Stewart, New York Life and American Tract Society buildings.

The Board of Education made a report in favor of leasing a building in East 140th street for a public school at an annual rental of \$1,860 a year. The report said that if the lease was not executed soon 388 children in that neighborhood would be kept from going to school. The Comptroller objected, saying that \$1,500 a year was caugaly for the rent of the building.

"I don't propose to be controlled by the Comptroller in this matter," said the Mayor. "If the Board of Education says the building is necessary I won't let a matter of \$300 a year stand in the way. I vote aye." All the other members of the commission voted in the affirmative except Mr. Coler, and the report was adopted.

Henry 8. Kearney, Commissioner of Public

was adopted.

Henry S. Kearney, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, reported in favor of tearing town the old Charities build-ing at Eveventh street and Third avenue, and building a new structure on the site for the use of the Board of Health. The matter was re-ferred to the Comptroller. DOUKHOBORSKI REACH CANADA.

A First Shipload of 2,000 of the Russian Sect Bound for Manitoba.

HALIFAX, Jan. 20 .- The steamship Lake Huron, with 2,000 Russian Doukhoborski bound for the Canadian Northwest arrived this after noon. The quarantine officers boarded the vessel in response to the yellow flag at the foremast, but found that the ship had no contagious disease on board except a case of measles, which had been isolated. Ten deaths occurred on the voyage. A more careful examination will be made to morrow, when the passengers will have to pass the health officers

When a clean bill of health is given the steamer will proceed to St. John, whence the Doukhoborski will be forwarded West by rail. The immigrants were met by Prince Hilkoff

The immigrants were met by Prince Hilkoff of Russia, who has been in Canada for some months. The Doukhoborski sang a pealm beginning. "God is with us, He has brought us through," and some of them impetuously kissed the Prince, When the singing was over Prince Hilkoff and J. Atkinson, a Quaker from Philadelphia, offered prayers. Then the singing broke out again.

Prince Hilkoff told THE SUN correspondent that he was sure the immigrants would make good homes for themselves in Canada. They regeived proposals from the French Government offering them free passans to colonis of that country, but they preferred to come under the British flag, believing that on British soil they would have fuller liberty than under the tri-color. They came to Canada paying their own expenses, but with the prospect of a free grant of land from the Government and a cash bonus of \$60 a head when they became actual settlers. They will take up homesteads in Manitoba.

actual settlers. They will take up homesteads in Manitoba.

The Doukhoborski are fine looking, strong and healthy. One of them went through the Crimean war with distinction, and after it was over, when 55 years old, he joined the sect, a chief tenet of which is that it is sintuit to bear arms. Another of the immigrants is 85 years old, ten of which were spent in exile in northern Siberia. Several thousand more of these Doukhoborski are on the way to Halifax.

EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVE HIT HER.

Remarkable Flight and Escape of Bridget Hughes, Septungenarian

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 20.-Bridget Hughes is a widow about 70 years old who lives in Polham and does her shopping in Mount Vernon. This afternoon, after completing her purchases, she trudged toward her home with her basket on her arm, taking the New Haven Rallroad tracks in order to shorten the distance. She had gone only a short distance when she saw a train coming from New Rochelle. She stepped to the express track to avold it as the New Haven express, bound for

avoid it as the New Haven express, bound for New York, shot around the curve, running fifty miles an hour. The engineer of the express blew his whistle. The noise of the local train apparently prevented Mrs. Hughes from hearing the warning, and a moment later the locomotive tossed her high in the air and hurled her down an embankment twenty feet away.

The engineer, supposing that the woman had been killed, put on the air brakes and brought the train to such an abrupt stop that the passengers were thrown from their seats. Then he backed the train to where the woman had been struck. The train crew and some Yale students who were among the passengers got off. They were greatly supprised when they found her hobbling about gathering up the contents of her market basket. She told them that she had only a few slight bruises. The locomotive struck her just as she was stepping from the track.

stepping from the track.

Much against her wishes the old lady was brought to Mount Vernon in the baggage car and turned over to the station authorities. After finding that she was uninjured they permitted her to again start for her home. This time she took a trolley car.

RUINED BY DUCK TROUSERS.

First New York Said to Have Left 1,200 Pairs Unpaid For in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Jan. 13, via San Francisco, Jan 20.—The First New York Regiment sailed from Honolulu leaving 1,200 pairs of white duck trousers unpaid for. The result is that the afforing firm of Medeiros & Decker, which took the contract for the trousers, is bankrupt. The contract provided that the trousers were

o be delivered on credit and the company offiers guaranteed that the bills would be settled or raguaranteed that the bills would be settled on pay day. Two thousand pairs were made, but only 800 were paid for. The insolvent firm hopes that the money will be forwarded from New York.

Major E. C. Dayls, Surgeon of the First New York Regiment, has gone to Hilo to look after the siek men from Companies M and L, who were left there when the troops went to see the volcano. It is suspected that the men are having too good a time to return to duty.

Corporal Farrington of Company L, Volunteer Engineers, died here at the Military Hospital of consumption on Jan, 9.

DYNAMITE JOHNNY ALL RIGHT.

He and His Gallant Crew and Craft, the Brinkerhoff, Reach Mia ni Safely.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 20 -- An oddly built craft appeared suddenly to-day on the indigo was ers of Biscayne Bay, and steamed majestically to the Miami piers, leaving a broad swath of foam in its wake. The "natives." all of them,

foam in its wake. The "natives." all of them, turned out to view it, and the picture sugested a companion piece to Columbus at San Salvador. The Captain strutted ashore. Ho was not straid.

"I'm 'Dynamite Johnny, and my vessel is the Brinkerhoff, the flaaship of the Cuban navy," he said. "She's the fastest and stanchest boat afloat. Just tell The Sus that you saw me, and that I'm looking well."

Saying which the Captain shouldered his golf clubs and disappeared in the direction of the East Coast links. After taking on a fresh supply of coal Capt. O'Brien and his ferryboat will make a fresh drive for Havana.

ROCKEFELLER TAX LITIGATION.

Mount Pleasant Assessors Enjoined from Paying Out Fees and Costs.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox in Brooklyn esterday handed down a decision in the case f William and John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil millionaires, against the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester county. The litigation grew out of an action brought by the Rockefellers, who fought the valuation put on their property by the Aasessors, and the Court adjudged the assessments illegal, negligent, and malleious. The Messra. Rockefeller then, through their counsel, applied for an injunction enjoining the Assessors from paying from the funds of the town the fees and expenses, amounting to \$8,000, incurred in the former suit, and also for an injunction enjohing the Assessors from leving a tax for the nayment involved. Justice Maddox granted both motions.

ELEVATED HAS A FIRE,

Passengers Let Off the Blocked Trains-Ac cident Narrowly Escaped.

A lot of rubbish in the engine room under the Third avenue elevated railroad station at 143d street got afire yesterday. The engineers of the elevated trains were afraid to run their enthe elevated trains were afraid to run their engines past until the fire was out, and there was a blockade of fifteen minutes on both tracks. The guards opened the gates and allowed the passengers to climb down and walk to the station. One young girl, apparently about 17 years old, fainted and might have failen to the street had not Michael J. Hagserty caught her in his arms. Just at this moment one of the engineers began to back up his engine. Haggerty's shouts attracted his attention and the train was stopped when but three feet away from Haggerty and the girl.

WOMEN BATHE IN ICY WATERS. Josie and Esther Ten Broeck of Asbury

Park Take a surf Bath. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 20.- The usual winter quietness of the beach was broken this afternoon, when two young women appeared ternoon, when two young women appeared near the Asbury avenue pavilion, removed their mackintoshes and plunged boddy into the surf. The bathers were Josic and Esther Ten Broeck, dangiters of Mayor Ten Broeck. The icy waters had no terrors for them, and they remained in the surf for nearly half an hour, diving and swimming. After their bath they went to their home, a block away, and took a sun bath. The Misses Ten Broeck have a reputation as expert swimmers, and have won several medals in competitions.

Sometose is the nutriment of meat. Sometose Bis-uit contain this wonderful maker of strength in the nest appetizing form. At all druggists.—Ade,

RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES.

THREE IMPORTANT BILLS INTRO-DUCED BY SENATOR MARSHALL.

One Amends the City Charter So as to Grant Franchises in Perpetuity to Tunnel Corporations-Another Will Enable the Long Island Bailroad to Reach the Forty-second Street Depot by Tunnel.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.-The Rapid Transit Commissioners of New York city, with the concurrence of the Municipal Assembly, would be en-abled to grant a charter in perpetuity to any corporation which it might secure to "build a hole in the ground" if a bill introduced by Senator Marshall to-day should be enacted into law. The bill proposes to amend section 73 o the New York city charter, which limits the granting of railroad franchises to twenty-five years, by adding the following words:

"Nothing herein contained shall apply to consents granted to tunnel railroad cornerations, and the Municipal Assembly is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to grant, without any limitation as to period of enjoyment, consent to any railroad corporation to use any of the streets and highways in the city of New York for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof but all ordinances granting any such consent shall provide for the supervision of the work by the proper city officials and may contain such other suitable provisions for the protection of the city as the Municipal Assembly may deem proper."

While this bill was not introduced in the in terest of the Rapid Transit Commission's pro-

While this bill was not introduced in the interest of the Rapid Transit Commission's proposed tunnel railroad on Manhattan Island, it certainly would add much to the value of such a franchise if it could be granted in perpetuity, and capital would more readily invest in such an enterprise.

This was one of three bills introduced to-day by Senator Marshall having for their object the advancement of the scheme of the Long Island Railroad to run from its terminus on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, under the surface of the streets and under the East River to a point near Maiden lane in the city of New York and thence underground to connect with the New, York Central road'at Forty-second street. In 1807 a law was passed providing for the depression of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. It was provided, however, that the improvement need not be commenced until the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commissioners were satisfied that an underground double track railroad would be built from the junction of Fiatbush and Atlantic avenues in the borough of Brooklyn under the streets and the East River to a point near Maiden lane or Cortiand street in the borough of Manhattan.

The Long Island Reilroad Company, whose route extends from its Atlantic avenue terminus in Brooklyn to a point near Maiden lane or Cortlandt street in New York city and thence under ground and under the North River to connect with the pig railway termini in New Jersey.

der ground and under the North lave to Noneet with the big railway termini in New Jersey.

The three bills introduced by Senator Marshall to-day would enable the Long Island Railrond Company to carry out a gigantic rapid transit scheme, which has for its object the fearing under ground to Brooklyn as well as on the present Long Island Railrond to points, along the island, extending from Brooklyn to Montauk Point, the millions of beoble arriving annually in New York and Jersey City over the big trunk lines, whose destination is at some point on Long Island. The construction of such an underground rapid transit system would also enable the Long Island Railrond Company to secure many passengers from the New York Central and Jersey railrond stations, who now paronize the surface roads, the bridge and the fertics.

The second bill introduced by Mr. Marshall amends section 16 of the railrond law relative to the incorporation of tunnel railrend companies, so as to accomplish the same purpose as the first bill mentioned. In other words, it provides that the twenty-five-year limitation which the New York city charter imposes upon the city authorities in the granting of railroad franchises shall not apply to tunnel railroads.

The third measure provides that the Long

railroad franchises shall not apply to tunnel railroads.

The third measure provides that the Long Island Railroad Company, after its tracks upon Atlantic avenue are placed under ground, may construct upon the surface of the street a street railroad to be operated by any power other than steam.

The importance of these bills was so manifest to those members of the Legislature who are interested in corporate legislation that strife ensued before the bills were referred to the appropriate committees. Senator Ellsworth, who was the presiding officer in the Senate to-day, referred the Tunnel Railroad law amendment to the Railroad Committee and the other two measures to the Committee on Cities. Senator Raines, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, wanted the bills allowing the use of the surface of Atlantic avenue for a street, railroad sent to his committee. Senastreet railroad sent to his committee. Sena tors Grady and Marshall combated such a reference and argued that all three bills were reference and argued that all three bills wer-properly city measures. Senator Raines' motion to change the reference of the bill h-mentioned was lost, 17 to 10, and the disposi-tion of the measures as first, made by the pre-siding officer was allowed to stand.

CROKER BUYING OUT TRUCKMEN Will Also Fit Out a Fire Engine with Compressed Air Motor.

The New York Auto-Truck Company, o which Richard Croker is a director, has bought the plants and good will of several truckmen and is dickering for a number of others. Mr. Croker said last night that it was the intention of the company to buy out trackmen wherever it could. He said that the company intended to buy the said that the company intended to buy the wagons and horses of the men now engaged in business, and to allow a fair valuation for them. What use would be made of the old trucks and horses he could not tell, but he said that it was the intention of the officers of the company to give every man now engaged in the trucking business a reasonable compensation for his plant.

plant.
The company also intends to fit out a fire en The company also intends to fit out a fire engine with compressed air propelling apparatus, and try it in competition with an engine drawn by horses. The engine equipped with compressed air apparatus will be placed in some fire house where there is an engine drawn by horses and will be sent to several fires.

Mr. Croker, Mayor Van Wyck and J. H. Hoadley, the President of the company, will inspect the Air Power Company's plant at the foot of West Twenty-fourth street this morning.

NORTH DAKOTA'S NEW SENATOR. Porter J. McCumber, a Republican and a Advocate of Expansion, Elected.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 20 -Porter J. McCum Wahpeton was elected Senator from North Dakota at the joint session of the Senate and House to-day. The election was indicated by the work of the conference of anti-Johnson Republicans last night. A caucus of all the Republicans was held this morning at which Republicans was field this morning at which McCumber received forty votes on the first ballot. A Johnson man then moved to make the nomination unanimous and the motion was carried, McCumber being the least objectionable of the field candidates to Johnson supporter.

able of the field candidates to someon sup-porters.

In the joint session McCumber received 77 votes and Thomas Kleinogle of Farge 13 fusion votes. One vote was east for Johnson. When Mr. McCumber was brought in he was greeted with applause. He spoke at length. He paid a tribute to the Congressional career of Johnson, which evoked loud applause. Befining his position on questions of the day, he declared himself in favor of the broadest policy of expansion, with Hawaii, the Ladrones and the billimines as stepping stones for American

SITUATION AT ILCILO UNCHANGED. Gen. Miller's Troops Land on an Island About Three Miles from Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-War Department officials say that the latest official advices from Hollo show that no change in the situation there has occurred. The department tion there has occurred. The department had been informed that tien Miller's troops have been landed on Guimaras Island. This island is adjacent to Panay, on which Hollo is situated, and its extreme northern joint is only about three miles from the town of Hollo, Meanwhile the efforts to effect a better understanding with the Panay insurgents are being continued, but with what hope of success the military officials decline to tell.

Made of the tender mest of dairy fed. fat young porsers, daintily seasoned with selected space. Try a two-pound package at once. Beware of imitations.

MINNESOTA FOR EXPANSION.

A Resolution Passed by the Legislature Favoring Annexation of the Philippines.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 20.—The first oratorical outburst of the session occurred in the Senate o-day when Senator Stockwell called up his resolution which declared strongly against the policy of expansion and opposed the annexa-

tion of the Philippines.

In the vote upon the resolution only three Democrats were found to support it. Not a Populist nor a Republican voted for it, while numbers of Democrats voted with the Republicans against the resolution. Many of the Democrats who voted against the resolution did so, they explained, because they did not believe the matter was one within the province of the Legislature.

When a resolution was brought in from the House urging the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it was carried by a vote of 35 to 16. All the Democrats but one and two Republicans voted against it.

MICHIGAN FOR EXPANSION.

Ringing Applause for Santiago Warriors in

the House of Representatives. LANSING, Mich., Jan, 20.-"Wherever it has ost this nation the blood of its heroes to plant our flag, there let it stay," was the epigram delivered before the House of Representatives by ormer Lieut, W. J. Pack of the Thirtythird Michigan Volunteers this afternoon, and the sentiment was received with a wild outburst of cheering that left no doubt as to how Michigan's representatives in her State Legislature stand on the question of expansion. Pack is one of the few Democratic members of the present House and saw service in Cuba. He was called upon for a speech to-day in common with Corporal Duff, another Santiago hero. When the applause which had greeted Duff's remarks had ceased, the house sang "America," and Duff and Pack received an ovation as they marched down the aisle to their seats.

GEN. HAWLEY'S ELECTION COST \$3. He Expended That Sum for Postage

Stamps. Washington, Jan. 20.-The following is acopy of Senator Hawley's affidavit as to his re-election expenses. It shows that in the Nutmeg State, at least, United States Senatorships do not come high:

To the Town Clerk, Hartford, Conn.: In compliance with the law, I herewith submit the following statement of my disbursements, expenses and contributions for the campaign and election in which I was a candidate for the office of Senator of the United States, which election was held on Jan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1899.

R. B. Nixon, Notary Public.

17, 1800: Amount of Disbursements-Nothing, Amount of Expenses-Postage not to exceed \$3. Amount of Contributions-Nothing.

And I designated no person to act as my political agent. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. District of Columbia, city of Washington: Sub-scribed and sworn to this 20th day of January, 1899,

BIGGEST STOCK EXCHANGE DAY. 1,251,144 Shares of Stock Sold After a Senjer

before me.

of Million-Share Days. Yesterday's was the greatest day's business he Stock Exchange has ever seen, taking into consideration the fact that on the record day-Feb. 11, 1892, when 1,449,334 shares of stocks were sold-576,330 of the shares were Reading "half" stock. Yesterday's sales were 1,251,-144 shares, and in addition about \$9,000,000 of bonds were sold. Million-share days have been quite common lately. On Thursday the sales were 1.080,277 shares; on Jan. 9, 1.084,020; Jan. 10, 1,027,012; Jan. 12, 1,036,252; Jan. 13, 1,025,790, and Jan. 16, 1,082,053.

LEGISLATURE MET AT SUNRISE.

Expansion Indorsed Unanimously by Maine'

Senate-Asylum Inspected. Augusta, Me., Jan. 20.-The Maine Legislature indulged in a sunrise session this morning. The resolution indorsing the expansion solicy of the Administration which passed the House yesterday was passed unanimously and then the entire Legislature took a train Bangor to inspect the new State asylum for the

AN ANGLO-FRENCH TREATYS

All Disputes Between the Two Countrie Said to Be in Process of Adjustment.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Paris corresponden of the Chronicle says he is informed that Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, in an interview with M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, virtually laid down the lines of negotiations toward a settlement of all disputes between the two countries, which are equivalent to a treaty of the highest historical importance. He adds that official circles are cau tiously foreshadowing an approaching solution, which only leaves a few details of mutual compensation unsettled

POPULIST JUDGE SENT TO JAIL. He Refuses to Give Up the Ballots in

Legislative Contest in Nebraska. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20.-Judge Skinton of Fillmore county, a Populist, who has been denying the right of the Legislature to compel him to turn over ballots in his hands in a county contest to enable the House to settle a contest here, and who was fined \$50 on Wednes-day, still maintains his defiant attitude, and this afternoon was sentenced to six hours' con-finement in jail, with a promise of a repetition if he did not produce the ballots. He went to jail, vowing he would rot there before he gave up the ballots.

Seven Years of Absence and Silence. In giving Abbie L. Stuart a decree annulling her marriage to James Mason Stuart on the ground of his prior marriage, Justice Russell

of the Supreme Court said yesterday that he did so with the leas hesitation because: "After seven years of absence and silence a husband can no longer claim that a wife shall remain tied." remain tied."
The plaintiff said that she had lost all trace
of her husband since 1889, and had learned
that under the name of Stretch he had married
before he married her.

The Vanderbilt-Fair Wedding Set for June Some of the arrangements for the marriage f William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virof windam A. Vanderbilt, Jr., and alass vir-ginia Fair have been completed. The wedding will be celebrated during June at the Newport cottage of Miss Fair's sister, Mrs. Herman Oelriebs. The exact date has not been decided Miss Fair attends St. Mary's Boman Catholic Church when at Newport. As Mr. Vanderbilt is an Erlscopalian, it has been decided to have a home ceremony.

American Miners May Get In.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 20 .- The Seattle Chamer of Commerce this afternoon received th following message from Congressman Lewis in regard to the Atlin Lake Excusion law: "Canadian members American Commission assure me to-night that commission has agreed on international mining terms which viriate Victoria act."

Sampson's Second Daughter Engaged. Sampson, second danes of Admiral William T. Sampson, and E. wat T. Ciuverius, U. K. N., has been announced. At the marriage of Miss Sampson's sister and Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco on Jan. 4 Miss Sampson was a maid of honor and Ensign Cluverius an usher. The engagement of Miss Hannah Walker

Gen. Wood to Consult Gen. Brooke. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-Major-Gen. Leonard Wood left Washington to-day to resume his duties as Mistary Governor of the Department of Santiago, Cuba. He will go by train to Miami and thence by boat to Havena for con-sultation with Major-Gen. Blookey

THE PAUL JONES BLEW UP.

WRECK OF THE MISSING TACHT FOUND ON BIRD ISLAND.

Fishermen Discovered It a Week Ago, Re-

moved Some of the Material Found on It.

and Reported It Only Yesterday-Vessel

Was Split in Two-No Bodies Found. New OBLEANS, Jan. 20.-The fate of the yacht Paul Jones and her passengers, for whom a dozen parties have been searching for a week, s now known. The yacht's machinery exploded on or about Jan. 6, near Bird Island, thirty miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, and every one on board was killed at once of drowned soon after. The boat was operated by a gasoline engine. She had several acci-dents from fire on her way down the river,

The explosion not only blow off the pilothouse. but split the yacht in two.! All these facts have been known for a week to the fishermen engaged in the cyster fishe eries off the east Louisiana coast. These fishermen are from Dalmatia, Austria, They say that as far back as Jan, 10 they found some wreckage in the wamps back of what is known as Venice, near

swamps back of what is known as Venice, near the Jump, in Plaquemine parish. On last Friday a very large amount of lumber floated in from Bird Island. Besides this there were mahogany blinds, pieces of a music box, a pilothouse and other jetsim.

The men loaded the lumber on their lugger and salied for Bird Island to find whence the came. They found a lumber schooner ashors there, also a picasure yacht, near the island. The latter was split in half by an internal exelposion. The men boarded the yacht and any chored her off the island. They explored her cabin, breaking open the trunks there and taking from them a lot of women's apparel and keys, and taking whatever other property they discovered on board.

Although their discovery occurred a week ago, the men did not come to Venice, the near est settlement, until to-day, when they arrived to lay in a supply of provisions. They turned the keys over to a storekeeper, The keys bear a tag inscribed "Fletcher & Co., Indianapolis."

keys bear a tag inscribed "Fletcher & Co., Indianapolis."

The clothing taken from the trunk by the men is that of Miss Taggart. No bodies were seen by the men or near Bird Island, but there is no hope of any one having escaped from the wreck. The Paul Jones had two boats. One badly stove in, was picked up by the Marie Louise of Mobile. The other with Paul Jones painted on it, was found by the Pansy of Biloxi.

STEAMSHIP NEW YORK SIGHTED.

The Overdue American Liner Passes the Lizard Bound for Southampton. Special Cable Desputch to The Bun.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The American line steamer ew York, from New York Jan. 11, which was overdue several days and concerning whose safety some anxiety was felt, passed the Lizard at 10:20 o'clock to-night. A southwesterly gale is blowing.

It was said yesterday at the office of the American line that the New York's protracted voyage doubtless was due chiefly to the foul condition of her hull. She has not been in drydock since she went into commission as an auxiliary cruiser of the United States Navy. The cracking of a main steam pipe on the St. Paul on her inst voyage lither prevented the St. Paul from sailing on schedule and the New York was substituted hurriedly. There has been unusually heavy weather on the steamship lane the last ten days, and that would partly account for the New York's slowness in reaching port.

Among the New York's passengers are Col. J. J. Aster, who is on his way to join his wife and son. They expect to cruise in the Mediterranean on the steam yacht Nourmahal.

A DOMESTIC INTERVAL.

Thomas Jefferson in Temporary Charge of the Family's Welfare and Good Name. Before retiring to the prison pen of the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court yesterday morning Mrs. Thomas Jefferson, a negro woman committed to the Island for five days. threw the key to her flat across the room to her threw the key to her list across the room to her husband, who was sitting on the back seat, and shouted these domestic instructions at him:

"It's five days, Thomas Jefferson, and you be good. You hear me? An' doan' you forget that the baby mustn't eat no meat—no tripe nohow, An' when you take home Miss Miller's washin' to-day you tell her I'se a very sick woman and won't be able to do her washin' next week how how but will be all right week after next.

how, but will be all right week after next. Doan you go forget, Thomas Jefferson. Say it's grip." BANK CONSOLIDATION.

Corn Exchange Wants the Hudson River

for an Uptown Branch. It is planned to have the Corn Exchange Bank, at the corner of Beaver and William streets, absorb the Hudson River Bank, at 200 Columbus avenue, but to have the uptown bank continue business as a branch bank of the Corn Exchange. A State law, enacted last year, provides that a State bank in cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants may establish branches.

Circulars have been sent to the Hudson River Bank stockholders, offering them 80 shares of Corn Exchange stock for 100 shares of Hudson River, which is equivalent to about \$240 a share.

Halted a Team in Central Park. Mary Spiess, 36 years old, a cigarmaker, of 346 East Forty-ninth street grabbed hold of the bridles of a team of horses yesterday in Central Park at Seventy-second street and East Drive, bringing the animals to a stop. Policeman Ebert arrested her and the occupants of the carriage drove away without giving their names. The woman was taken to the York-ville Police Court and was discharged by Magis-trate Deuel. At her home last night it was stated that she had been erratic for the past

eight years. Has W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Bought Harber

It was reported yesterday that the S. Tabor Willets estate had sold the property known as "Harbor Hill." consisting of about 100 acres, near Rosiyn. Long Island. The purchaser was said to be William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who it was said would erect a summer home there to cost about \$100,000. The report was discredited by Sydney Smith, a member of the real-estate firm of Smith & Stewart, which has large holdings in Boslyn. Closing Collieries Makes Workmen Penitent.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 20.-The drastic measure taken by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company in closing down its collieries in Audenried in the face of an impending strike has had a most salutary effect. The men are now ready to return to work at any time the company sees fit to resume operations. When this will be, however, is as yet undetermined. They will certainly remain shut down for several days. The other collieries horeabouts are working on hearly full time.

Sunset Limited in a Collision-Two Killed. San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 20.-Two men were killed and two engines demolished by a collision between the west-bound Sunset Limited and a still engine on a siding thirty miles west of San Antonio this morning at 3 o clock. The engine was waiting for the passenger train to pass, and the switch had been left onen. The men who were killed were flobert Nicholson, engineer of the still engine, and A. M. Miller, fireman of the limited. None of the passengers was injured.

Connolly Will Frame His 1-Cent Warrant. A resolution ordering a warrant for 1 cent drawn in favor of M. T. Connolly, a contractor, was approved yesterday by Mayor Hoos of Jersey City. This is the smallest warrant ever drawn in the city, and Mr. Connolly will have it framed. A year and a half ago Connolly bid Leen for tearing down old public school build-ing No. 1, with the understanding that he was to have the material.

Kilauea Seems to Be Firing Up.

HONOLULU, Jan. 13, via San Francisco, Jan. 3.-A slight earthquake in Hilo and another in the Kau district, together with new cracks n the Kau distriction the south which have opened on the south

which has convince experts that the volcatio of Klauca will seen be in crumion again. The new cracks as well as the old cracks and the caves are growing very hot, and thin blue smoke is rising from them.